ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A method of selectively quantitating cholesterols, comprising determining the amount of cholesterols in a measuring lipoprotein in a sample in the presence of a compound having a relatively strong affinity with non-measuring lipoproteins in the sample, a surfactant exhibiting a relatively strong action on the measuring lipoproteins, and a cholesterol determination reagent; a method of selectively determining the amount of cholesterols comprising preferentially reacting the cholesterols present in non-measuring lipoproteins in a sample in the presence of a compound having a relatively strong affinity with the measuring lipoprotein in the sample, a surfactant exhibiting a relatively strong action on the non-measuring lipoproteins, and a cholesterol determination reagent, and determining the amount of cholesterols in the remaining measuring lipoprotein; and a reagent for quantitative determination of cholesterols comprising, separately or as a mixture, a compound having a relatively strong affinity with one of the lipoproteins in the sample for carrying out the above methods, a surfactant exhibiting a relatively strong action on the other lipoproteins, and a cholesterol determination reagent are disclosed.

The methods and reagents ensure efficient quantitative determination of cholesterols in specific lipoprotein fractions by a simple procedure without requiring a pretreatment such as centrifugation. The methods and reagent can be applied to various types of automated analyzers.